

Did Mohun reclassify, or only re-estimate?

A comparative study of Simon Mohun's productive/unproductive scheme against Shaikh and Tonak (1994), with the measured wedge against the RED/MWN reconstruction, 1964–1989

RED — Real Econ Data
Module: comparative Mohun module

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Abstract

This study answers a question put to the project directly: did Mohun only re-estimate the numbers of productive workers and the wages they are paid, or did he reclassify sectors as productive and unproductive — and if he did, what follows for the input–output remapping?

The answer is in three parts. **Mohun (2005) reclassifies nothing.** He says so in terms on p. 800 and again on p. 801, and the sector-by-sector comparison against the Shaikh–Tonak 82×88 final scheme confirms it: of 88 sectors, **72 are identical**, and every 2005 delta is an *approximation* delta, not a classification delta. **The classification deltas come from the other two papers.** Mohun (2002) removes general-government labour from *both* sides of the accounts — it is subtracted from net domestic product before money value added is formed *and* deleted from the unproductive wage bill — where Shaikh and Tonak keep it inside the accounts as unproductive. Mohun (2013/14) splits two Shaikh–Tonak aggregates: Business services, and Retail trade (carving out Eating and drinking places as productive). **Twelve of the 88 rows are input–output accounting or final-demand rows that none of Mohun's three texts addresses;** they are recorded `not_addressed` rather than inferred.

The measured wedge is separate from all of this and is the sharper finding. The RED/MWN series XS1401, a project reconstruction applying Mohun's SM classification, has a 1964–1982 mean rate of surplus value of **1.7794**. Mohun's own printed **ST** mean for that window is **1.71** and his printed **SM** mean is **1.97**. The reconstruction therefore sits +4.06% **above the number it was meant to improve on** and –9.67% **below the number it was named after**.

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1 What Mohun (2005) actually publishes

The single most consequential fact about Mohun (2005) for a data project is that it is a *methodological critique*, not a data paper. Mohun computes full annual series for 1964–2001 and prints almost none of them.

Artefact	Printed numbers?	Disposition in RED
Table 1 (p. 801) — productive/unproductive divisions by SIC	No; a classification	Taxonomy, not a series. It is the backbone of §2.
Table 2 (p. 805) — Services productive labour, 1988	Yes : 10 divisions × 3 methods	CMP-MOHUN-001/002/003
Table 3 (p. 807) — Services productive wages, 1988	Yes : 10 divisions × 3 methods	CMP-MOHUN-004/005/006
Figure 1 (p. 811) — ST/SM ratios for $L(p)$, $W(p)$	No table; three years in the §4 text	CMP-MOHUN-015/016
Figure 2 (p. 811) — $L(p)/L$, ST and SM	No : axis grid-lines only	Not digitizable from print
Figure 3 (p. 812) — $W(p)/W$, ST and SM	No : axis grid-lines only	Not digitizable from print
Figure 4 (p. 812) — rate of surplus value	No table; four statistics in the §4 text	CMP-MOHUN-017
In-text sector shares and performance statistics	Yes , isolated years	CMP-MOHUN-007...014, 018, 019

There is no printed annual series anywhere in Mohun (2005). The two printed tables are single-year (1988) cross-sections; everything else printed is an isolated year or a period statistic. Nineteen series and 122 cells were digitized, every cell double-entered (KB transcription versus PDF text layer) with 122/122 agreement after four resolutions, and 29/29 internal identity checks passing. The consequence for attribution is unavoidable and is the reason this module exists: *any RED artefact presenting an annual 1964–2001 “Mohun series” is a reconstruction by construction — it cannot be a digitization.*

1.1 What the 1988 cross-sections show

Mohun’s own performance summary (CMP-MOHUN-018) is the quantitative core of the 2005 paper. Against the benchmark that a full application of the Shaikh–Tonak method permits from 1988 onward:

	Productive labour (Table 2)		Productive wages (Table 3)	
	ST	SM	ST	SM
1988, as % of benchmark	91.2	98.5	169.4	101.8
1988–2001 mean, % of benchmark	91.2	98.6	172.0	101.5
1988–2001 standard deviation (pp)	1.26	0.23	3.71	1.08

The wage column is the headline: applied to the same benchmark quantities of productive labour, the Shaikh–Tonak approximation overestimates Services productive wages by **69.4%** in 1988 and

averages **172%** of benchmark over 1988–2001. Mohun’s diagnosis is that the ST procedure applies the whole-sector NIPA average employee compensation to productive workers:

“This is a drastic assumption, because it imposes uniformity on the variability between the wages of production and non-production workers both within and across Services divisions.” [QM-009; MOHUN2005, P. 806]

Three further approximation findings, all of them *estimation* rather than classification, and all digitized:

- **Transportation and Public Utilities.** ST proxy the missing division-wide production-worker wage with Class 1 Railroads (SIC 4011). “There is no reason to believe that this is a good proxy.” [QM-010; MOHUN2005, P. 808] Class 1 Railroads fall from 31.7% of division BLS employment in 1948 to 16.8% in 1964, 4.5% in 1989 and 2.7% in 2001 [QM-001]. Measured against the benchmark, ST overestimate this division’s productive wages by 2.3% (1964), 44% (1989), a peak 50.6% (1997) and 22.7% (2001) (CMP-MOHUN-012). “Hence, the ST figures for this division are not reliable.” [QM-011; MOHUN2005, P. 808]
- **Agriculture.** ST apply the Mining BLS ratio to the whole division; Mohun splits Farms from Agricultural Services, Forestry and Fishing. ST overestimate the division’s variable capital relative to SM by 15.5% (1964), 19.1% (1989), 27.5% (2001) [QM-003], but “the net effect on total variable capital is small because the weight of the sector in the total is so small”.
- **Government Enterprises.** ST use the all-private-industry BLS ratio; Mohun substitutes Transportation and Public Utilities. ST overestimate by 4.3% (1964), 11.3% (1989), 25.8% (2001), and “the net effect is tiny because the weight of the sector in the total is so small” [QM-002; MOHUN2005, P. 810].

Aggregated, the ST-versus-SM gap Mohun prints (CMP-MOHUN-015/016) is: for productive workers, ST are 99.7% of SM in 1964, 96.4% in 1989, 95.1% in 2001; for productive wages, ST are 107.6% of SM in 1964, 120.8% in 1989, 124.1% in 2001.

2 The classification deltas

2.1 The 2005 answer: no reclassification at all

Mohun states his scope in the first paragraph of the paper:

“The paper is not concerned with a discussion of whether the distinction between productive and unproductive labour is meaningful, nor with a discussion of whether this or that sector should properly be regarded as productive. To avoid the former, the paper takes the ST discussion of the concepts for granted, and to avoid the latter, the paper follows the ST classification of productive and unproductive sectors by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) throughout.” [QM-006; MOHUN2005, PP. 799–800]

and again where Table 1 is introduced: “ST’s allocation is listed in Table 1, and will be followed throughout this paper.” [QM-007; MOHUN2005, P. 801] Table 1 is therefore *Shaikh and Tonak’s* allocation, reported by Mohun — a useful thing in itself, because Mohun also adjudicates an ambiguity in the book: “Hence the ST calculations are consistent in treating Miscellaneous Professional Services as unproductive, even though the textual description has some ambiguities.” [QM-008; MOHUN2005, P. 801 N. 1]

So for the 2005 paper the answer to the question is unambiguous: **re-estimation only**.

2.2 The 2002 delta: general government leaves the framework

Mohun (2002) is where the government delta lives, and it is not a relabelling — it changes the accounting identity. Mohun forms money value added by removing state-sector wages from net domestic product:

“Two adjustments are made to NDP. First, imputed rent is subtracted (because it does not correspond to any flow of value), and second, the wages, salaries, and supplements of state sector workers are subtracted (because they produce no marketed output).” [QM-013; MOHUN2002, P. 208]

and then removes the same workers from the unproductive wage bill:

“I have relied on the calculations presented by Shaikh and Tonak (1994), which are sufficiently similar to what I would need to calculate along the lines of Mohun (1996). But I have excluded Wages to Government Workers from the series for Wages to Unproductive Workers. While there is some element of arbitrariness empirically in making the productive-unproductive distinction, I do not believe that marginally different choices would alter significantly the argument of the text.” [QM-014; MOHUN2002, P. 219]

The same definition is carried into 2005 — “Aggregate value added in money terms is net domestic product less the imputations for GDP less general government wages” [QM-012; MOHUN2005, P. 815] — and into 2013/14, where the categories “refer only to the private sector (plus government enterprises)” [QM-016; MOHUN2014, P. 359] and [General government] appears in square brackets in the classification table, meaning “not included in a pre-tax analysis (because of double-counting)” [QM-017; MOHUN2014, P. 375].

Shaikh and Tonak, by contrast, classify general-government workers as *unproductive*: their wages sit inside $W(u)$ and inside the value added being divided. The delta is therefore not {productive $\rightarrow$ unproductive} but {unproductive $\rightarrow$ *outside the accounts entirely*}, which is why the delta table records it under its own type, `excluded_both_sides`. Mohun himself measures the size of the resulting denominator gap: **ST aggregate money value added averages 1.12 of the SM estimate over 1964–89, with a standard deviation of 0.015** [QM-005; MOHUN2005, P. 815]. *Government enterprises are not affected* — they stay productive for Mohun exactly as for Shaikh and Tonak. It is general government only.

2.3 The 2013/14 deltas: two splits and one cross-cutting partition

Mohun (2013/14) does not follow Shaikh and Tonak’s allocation; it derives its own (Tables 2 and 3, pp. 376–377). Two of its choices split Shaikh–Tonak aggregates.

Business services (ST 82×88 sector 69). Mohun 2005 Table 1 reports the whole division as unproductive. Mohun 2013/14 Table 2 splits it: *productive* 733 Mailing, reproduction, stenographic; 734 Services to buildings; 737 Computer and data processing; 7384 Photofinishing laboratories. *Unproductive* 731 Advertising; 732 Credit reporting and collection; 735 Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing; 736 Personnel supply; 7381 Detective and armoured car; 7382 Security systems; and the residual of 73. The same principle splits NAICS 54 and 56 in Table 3. Mohun concedes the judgment involved but bounds it: the subdivisions “are generally very small relative to the totals, and disagreements as to their allocation will make a negligible difference” [QM-017; MOHUN2014, P. 375].

A circularity worth naming. `MASTER_IO_CONCORDANCE.csv` already flags this sector’s ST classification as LITERATURE-ONLY: Shaikh and Tonak (1994) is silent on Business services, and the concordance’s own `classification_source` field records that the member

is “literature-only (Mohun 2013; book silent)”. The ST column of the delta table for sector 69 therefore already rests partly on Mohun. Any use of this row must say so.

Retail trade / Eating and drinking places (ST 82×88 sector 65). The ST row is already mixed: Shaikh and Tonak’s own Appendix A.1 routes Eating and drinking places into the Trade aggregate although eating-and-drinking is productive by nature under their §3.6.1. Mohun 2005 does *not* split it (Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade both appear whole among the divisions with no productive labour). Mohun 2013/14 *does*: SIC 58, Retail trade: Eating and drinking places, is carved out as productive, and NAICS 72 Accommodation and food services likewise. This delta is therefore as much *Mohun-2014-versus-Mohun-2005* as Mohun-versus-ST.

Supervisory and managerial labour — cross-cutting, not sector-mappable. Mohun 2013/14 treats supervision as unproductive wherever it occurs:

“Separating ‘pure’ organization from authoritarian hierarchy and supervision is both theoretically doubtful and empirically impossible. The labor involved in such activities is conventionally treated as unproductive, and the same practice is followed here.” [QM-015; MOHUN2014, P. 357]

This partitions *within* every sector rather than moving any sector across the line, so it cannot be encoded as a **delta_type**; it is carried instead as a note on every labour-bearing row of the delta table. Empirically it is the paper’s whole point: Mohun’s decomposition of unproductive labour into an unproductive *working class* and *supervisors* finds the working-class unproductive wage share of money value added approximately constant across 46 years, while the supervisory share rises — so the “burden of unproductive labour” story survives only as a story about managers.

2.4 The table

The full table is `../mohun_vs_st_classification.csv`: one row for each of the 88 sectors of the Shaikh–Tonak 82×88 final scheme, read read-only from the project’s master input-output concordance (`scheme = 82x88`), with `source_locus_st` and `source_locus_mohun` on every row.

delta_type	Rows	Which
same	72	Sectors 1–64 (agriculture, mining, construction, all of manufacturing, transportation, communications, broadcasting, utilities) plus 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74.
split	2	65 Wholesale and retail trade / Eating and drinking places; 69 Business services. Both are Mohun 2013/14 only.
excluded_both_sides	1	77 Government industry.
reclassified	1	79 Household industry (see the caveat below).
not_addressed	12	75, 76, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88 — input–output accounting and final-demand rows.
Total	88	

Three honesty notes on this tally.

1. *not_addressed* is a *finding*, not a *gap*. Noncomparable imports, scrap, the rest-of-world and household industries, the inventory valuation adjustment, the value-added and final-demand block rows and the row totals are input–output accounting constructs. All three Mohun papers work from SIC/NAICS *industrial divisions of employment and wages*; none of them classifies an input–output row. Extending Mohun’s general-government treatment to

the federal and state-and-local final-demand columns (86, 87) would have been an inference, so it was not made.

2. *Row 79 is a row-disposition delta, not a doctrinal one.* The concordance marks Household industry **n.a.** as an accounting row, whereas Mohun 2005 Table 1 places Private Households among the divisions with no productive labour — and that table is Shaikh and Tonak’s own allocation. Mohun and Shaikh–Tonak agree; the 82×88 row is what differs. Mohun 2013/14 then brackets the category out of the pre-tax analysis altogether.
3. *Row 72 carries a caveat that is deliberately not a classification.* Mohun 2005 Table 1 pairs Membership Organizations *with* Social Services on the productive side; Mohun 2013/14 §2.1 (p. 358) treats membership organizations — churches, trade unions, trade associations, charities — as unproductive, and NAICS 813 sits in the unproductive column of Table 3, while SIC 86 appears in *neither* column of Table 2. Whether the 82×88 row “Medical and educational services” carries nonprofit membership organizations is not stated in the concordance, so no split was asserted against it. The same restraint applies to the Miscellaneous professional services split (871 and 873 excl. 8733 productive; 872, 8733, 874 unproductive) — the concordance does not identify which 82×88 row carries SIC 87/89, so that split is recorded in the notes of row 69 rather than asserted against a sector id.

3 The measured wedge: RED/MWN reconstruction versus Mohun’s published values

The MWN module carries four series — XS1401–XS1404 — that are *project reconstructions applying Mohun’s SM classification* and that were for years labelled as though they were Mohun’s own published numbers. That is divergence **DIV-049**; the A2 audit verdict was **relabel**, and the relabel has been applied. Each of the three primary series now carries the note: “Project reconstruction 1948–1989 applying Mohun’s SM classification; does NOT reproduce Mohun’s published 1964–2001 series (see DIV-049).”

Relabelling removed the false claim. This module supplies what it left missing — the published counterpart — and measures the distance between them. Full output: `../verification/WEDGE_1964_1989.csv`

Window	<i>n</i>	XS1401 mean	vs Mohun ST 1.71	vs Mohun SM 1.97
1964–1969	6	1.7411	+1.82%	–11.62%
1970–1979	10	1.7915	+4.77%	–9.06%
1980–1989	10	1.8526	+8.34%	–5.96%
1964–1982	19	1.7794	+4.06%	–9.67%
1964–1989	26	1.8034	+5.46%	–8.46%

Only the 1964–1982 row is like-for-like. It is the only window for which Mohun prints a level; the decade rows are shown for shape, but their reference column is still Mohun’s 1964–82 mean, because *Mohun publishes no decade values at all*.

Three readings follow.

1. **The reconstruction lands on the number it was supposed to correct.** Built on Mohun’s SM classification, its 1964–1982 mean of 1.7794 sits +4.06% above Mohun’s printed *ST* mean and –9.67% below his printed *SM* mean. It does not reproduce the series it is named after.
2. **The two are not even parallel.** The gap against ST widens monotonically across the decades (+1.8 → +4.8 → +8.3%), so no level shift reconciles them.

3. **The dynamics diverge more than the levels.** Mohun’s headline is that the SM rate of surplus value rises **52%** above its 1964–82 mean by 2001 while ST rises only **29.8%** [QM-004; MOHUN2005, P. 810]: ST “substantially understates” the post-1980 break. The reconstruction rises only +6.4% from its 1964–69 mean to its 1980–89 mean, and its 1989 value (1.8735) is just +5.3% above its own 1964–82 mean. Because it ends in 1989 it cannot be tested against Mohun’s 2001 headline at all — but through 1989 it shows nothing resembling the sharp SM break.

What caps this comparison. Mohun’s Figure 4 prints no annual values, so only mean-versus-mean is available. Mohun computes *both* his ST and SM rates on a *common* aggregate money value added (his own SM definition, Appendix A.3), precisely to isolate the wage estimates; a reconstruction using an ST-style denominator is not on Mohun’s basis, and the size of that difference is itself published — ST money value added averages 1.12 of the SM estimate over 1964–89, s.d. 0.015 [QM-005]. Finally, Mohun’s published period is 1964–2001 and XS1401 spans 1948–1989; the overlap is 1964–1989, and within it only 1964–1982 is like-for-like.

Cross-references now recorded. `cmp_mohun_registry.json` carries a `cross_references` block linking CMP-MOHUN-017 (Mohun’s printed rate-of-surplus-value statistics) to XS1401 and XS1404, and CMP-MOHUN-015/016 to XS1402/XS1403, in each case as “is the published counterpart of”, never “is the same series as”. The reciprocal pointer inside the module’s series registry is outside this module’s write scope and is listed there as an open hand-off.

4 Extension implications

4.1 If RED adopted Mohun’s corrections in the MWN module

The wage side moves; the classification side barely does. Because 72 of 88 sectors are unchanged and the two splits fall on small aggregates, adopting Mohun changes the *estimates* far more than the *partition*. The measured magnitudes are Mohun’s own: the ST Services productive-wage approximation runs at 172% of benchmark on average over 1988–2001 against SM’s 101.5%, and the Transportation and Public Utilities railroad-wage proxy carries a 2.3%→50.6% error path. A rebuild that keeps ST’s sector list but replaces ST’s Services and T&PU wage approximations with Mohun’s would capture most of the difference.

The denominator moves too, and this is the part that is easy to miss. Excluding general-government wages from money value added is not a wage-side edit; it changes what *S* and *V* are shares of. Any RED series that mixes an ST-style denominator with Mohun-style productive wages is internally inconsistent. Mohun’s own published ratio (ST MVA = 1.12× SM MVA, 1964–89, s.d. 0.015) gives the order of magnitude, and Mohun’s own practice — computing both rates on a common SM denominator — gives the protocol: *isolate one change at a time*.

Two-arm builds, not splices. The classification deltas are step changes at defined dates (a 2005 basis versus a 2013/14 basis; a 1972 SIC versus a 1987 SIC versus NAICS). RED standing rule forbids reindex-splicing ratio series; a Mohun-corrected MWN series must be a two-arm “derive” build with the break annotated.

The reconstruction must not be quietly repaired into Mohun’s numbers. The honest outcome of this study is a documented +4.06%/−9.67% wedge, not a calibration target. Tuning XS1401 until it reproduces 1.97 would re-create DIV-049 in a subtler form.

4.2 The input–output remapping question

The question as put was: *if Mohun reclassified, what does that imply for the input–output remapping?* The answer has four parts, and the first is the largest.

1. **For Mohun (2005), nothing. There is no remapping to do.** He follows ST’s SIC allocation throughout [QM-006, QM-007]. A concordance built for Shaikh and Tonak is a concordance for Mohun 2005 as well. Whatever bias exists in the 82×88 mapping is shared by both, not introduced by Mohun.
2. **For Mohun (2002), the remapping is not a sector question at all.** General government leaves the accounts on both sides. In an input–output frame this is not a column being re-coloured; it is a column being *removed from the base* on which every share is computed. The correct expression is a change to the value-added identity, applied before any sector aggregation, not an edit to a classification column.
3. **For Mohun (2013/14), the remapping bites at exactly the two places the concordance is already weakest.** Both splits are *sub-division* splits — SIC 73 into 733/734/737/7384 versus 731/732/735/736/7381/7382/residual, and SIC 52–59 into 58 versus the rest. The 82×88 scheme has no rows at that depth: sector 69 is Business services entire and sector 65 is the whole Trade aggregate. Implementing Mohun’s splits therefore requires either (a) a fractional `productive_share` on those two rows, derived from sub-division employment or wage weights, or (b) working below the 82×88 scheme at the SIC three-digit and four-digit level where the underlying data exist. Option (a) is the practical one, and the concordance README already anticipates it, describing the Mohun business-services split as “a fractional treatment ... the optional refinement”.
4. **And the concordance’s ST column for one of those two rows already depends on Mohun.** Shaikh and Tonak (1994) is silent on Business services; the 82×88 `unproductive` classification for sector 69 is LITERATURE-ONLY, sourced to Mohun 2013. Any remapping decision on that row must be stated as “Mohun’s split applied to a row whose baseline is itself Mohun”, not as “Mohun versus Shaikh–Tonak”.

Two adjacent cautions that the delta table records but that the remapping must not over-read. The 82×88 block carries an explicit *85-order mismatch caveat*: it is classified by name-match on Appendix A.1’s own 1972 85-order, which differs from the BEA-1967 85-order used by the SIC-85 block, and the two numberings are *not* reconciled one-to-one. And the supervisory-labour partition of Mohun (2013/14) is orthogonal to every sector mapping — it is a within-sector occupational split, and no amount of industry remapping produces it.

5 Sources and citations

Cite keys resolve against the project citation registry.

mohun2005 Mohun, Simon. 2005. “On measuring the wealth of nations: the US economy, 1964–2001.” *Cambridge Journal of Economics* 29(5): 799–815. DOI: 10.1093/cje/bei043.
In registry: yes (verified `crossref`, 2026-05-24).

mohun2014 Mohun, Simon. 2013 [pub. 2014]. “Unproductive Labor in the U.S. Economy 1964–2010.” *Review of Radical Political Economics* 46(3): 355–379. DOI: 10.1177/0486613413506080.
In registry: yes (verified `crossref`, 2026-05-24).

mohun2002 Mohun, Simon. 2002. “Productive and unproductive labor: A reply to Houston and Laibman.” *Review of Radical Political Economics* 34(2): 203–220. PII S0486-6134(02)00116-X.
In registry: **NO** — *open hand-off*. This key is used throughout §2 and in `mohun_vs_st_classification.c`.

Adding it to CITATION_REGISTRY.json is outside this module's write scope and is recorded in cmp_mohun_registry.json → cross_references → open_handoffs.

shaikh_tonak1994 Shaikh, Anwar, and E. Ahmet Tonak. 1994. *Measuring the Wealth of Nations: The Political Economy of National Accounts*. Cambridge University Press. DOI: 10.1017/cbo9780511528330.

In registry: yes (verified crossref, 2026-05-24).

Quotation discipline. Every quotation in this study carries a bracketed [QM-NNN] tag keyed to ../_quote_candidates.csv (quote_id,quote_text,source_cite_key,source_kb_path,locator,used_i,verified_date). All 17 candidates were re-read from the source PDFs' text layers and matched verbatim on 2026-08-11 by ../scripts/build_quote_candidates.py, which fails loudly rather than emitting an unverified row. One quotation ([QM-015]) matched only after an inline superscript footnote-marker digit was disregarded; this is recorded in the build output. Promotion of these rows into the project quote ledger is outside this module's write scope.

Source files read.

- [2005] Mohun -- On measuring the wealth of nations the US economy, 1964-2001.pdf (17 pp., read-only)
- [2013] Mohun -- Unproductive Labor in the US Economy 1964-2010.pdf (25 pp., read-only)
- MOHUN2002.pdf (18 pp., read-only)
- FULL_TEXT.md (knowledge-base v6.3 analytical digest)
- full_transcription.md
- full_transcription.md
- MASTER_IO_CONCORDANCE.csv (994 rows; 88 read from scheme=82x88)
- series_registry.json (XS1401-XS1404)

Artefacts produced by this study.

- ../mohun_vs_st_classification.csv — 88 rows + header
- ../_quote_candidates.csv — 17 verified rows (12 new)
- ../cmp_mohun_registry.json → cross_references
- MOHUN_COMPARATIVE_STUDY.tex (this document) and its PDF
- ../scripts/build_classification_delta.py, ../scripts/build_quote_candidates.py, ../scripts/add_cross_references.py

RED — Real Econ Data. Module: comparative MOHUN lane. 11 August 2026. Nothing in this study was written outside that module; all sources listed above were opened read-only. Divergence DIV-049 governs every statement about the relationship between XS1401-XS1404 and Mohun's published values.